

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16, HAB-SHIN, American steamer, 763, Peterson, Manila 13th May, General-RUSSELL & Co.
May 16, ALWINE, German str., 400, P. Moos, Haiphong 12th May, Rice—R. MARTY.
May 16, GLENALLOCH, British str., 1,418, R. Webster, Nagasaki via Swatow 15th May, Coal and General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 16, GOVERNMENT GENERAL (WACO), Detachments, 1,455, L. D. Heslop, Calcutta 1st May, via Singapore and Saigon General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 16, BISNINA, British steamer, 1,774, W. Curtis, Singapore 10th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 16, P. C. C. KIAO, British steamer, 1,101, H. Lightwood, Bangkok 11th May, Rice—YUAN FAT HONG.
May 17, FOO-SANG, British steamer, 990, Heng, Shanghai 13th May, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 17, AMATISTA, British steamer, 522, Th. Hamlin, Taiwanfu 14th May, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
May 17, DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, F. Stack, Amoy 16th May, General—RUSSELL & Co.
May 17, DERNIER, French steamer, 2,431, Vauquier, Marseilles 12th April, Naples 14th, Port Said 14th, Suez 20th, Aden 25th, Colombo 3rd May, Singapore 9th, and Saigon 14th, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 17, WILLARD MUDSETT, Amer. bark, 831, J. B. Stephen, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 23rd March, Coal—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
May 17, BENALING, British steamer, 1,822, J. H. Clark, Saigon 13th May, Rice—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
May 17, ICEBERG, American ship, 1,135, Treat, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 23rd March, Coals—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
May 17, NIERNSTEIN, British steamer, 750, von Freuden, from Whampoa—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
May 17, TURENE, French frig., Capt. Dupuis, Saigon 12th May.
May 17, STEPHAN, German ship, 1,267, A. Tompsett, Cardiff 1st December, Coal—O'DELL.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

15TH MAY.

Fusium, Amer. str., for Swatow.
Fokien, British str., for Swatow.
Chia, German str., for Shanghai.
Anton, German str., for Hoihow.
Avrion, Amer. str., for Singapore.
City of Peking, Amer. str., for Yokohama.
Kennett, British str., for Amoy.
Mount Lebanon, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

May 16, CHANTUNG, American steamer, for Whampoa.
May 16, NAM-YUAN, British str., for Haiphong.
May 16, YORKSHIRE, British str., for Saigon.
May 16, ESMERALDA, British str., for Manila.
May 16, FUSHUN, Amer. str., for Swatow.
May 16, CHINA, German str., for Shanghai.
May 16, ARAVON APAC, British str., for Calcutta.
May 16, CITY OF PEKING, Amer. str., for San Francisco.

May 16, TAIHAN, British str., for Calcutta.
May 17, ANTON, German str., for Hoihow.
May 17, FOREST, British str., for Swatow.
May 17, KENNEDY, British str., for Amoy.
May 17, CLARA, German str., for Nagasaki.
May 17, ATLANTIC, German str., for Hamburg.
May 17, FOOK-SANG, British str., for Whampoa.
May 17, GLUCHENG, German str., for Swatow.
May 17, MOUNT LEBANON, British steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Africa, str., from Haiphong—3 Chinese.
For Hainan, str., from Manila—Mr. F. D. Wheeler.

For Glenalloch, str., from Nagasaki &—
Messrs. Ingles, Bootle, Finley and Thomas, & Chinese.

For Diamond, str., from Amoy—70 Chinese.
For Amakura, str., from Coast Ports—22 Chinese.

For G. S. Jacob, str., from Batavia, &c.—70 Chinese.

For Eborac, str., from Singapore—300 Chinese.

For Bengal, str., from Saigon—20 Chinese.
For P. C. O. Kao, str., from Bangkok 146 Chinese.

For Foo-keung, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Lea.
For 73 Chinese.

For Diamond, str., for Hongkong—from Marseilles—Messrs. Fawcett, Baker, Jellicoe, Pitt, & 2 Chinese. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, Messrs. W. J. Austin and M. H. England. From Singapore—Makhami.
From Saigon—Lieut. Dougan, and 13 Chinese.
For Shanghai—From Marseilles—Mr. Venkiah. For Yokohama—From Marseilles—Messrs. Iwasa and Nambu.

For City of Peking, str., for Yokohama—
Lieut. E. T. Butchart, Lieut. W. H. Connelly, R.A., Lieut. E. C. M. Parry, Major W. F. Cochran, Mrs. and Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Sharp and Miss Sharp, Miss Sutton, Miss P. E. Fair, Miss A. E. Fair, Messrs. G. Chard, G. Dolman, C. G. Wald, and E. V. Elliot, For San Francisco—Dr. J. and Mrs. Moore, J. M. Wood, Jun., and J. M. Wood, 4 Europeans, and 117 Chinese. For Liverpool—
Mr. A. T. Dusal.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Amatista* reports left Haiphong on the 14th May, and had light S.W. wind till 100 miles of the coast, thence to port moderate variable winds and fine.

The British steamer *Amatista* reports left Haiphong on the 14th May, and had light S.W. wind till 100 miles of the coast, thence to port moderate variable winds and fine weather with occasional showers.

The British steamer *Portuguese* reports left Haiphong on the 13th May, at 3.30 a.m., and had moderate S.E. wind, thence to port to Steep Island, and thence to Turnabout, from thence to port had light variable winds and fine weather with occasional showers.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Venice (s.) Manila Mar. 15

Hector (s.) Shanghai Mar. 19

Alex (s.) Shanghai Mar. 20

Kosmos (s.) Hongkong Mar. 23

Peter (s.) Shanghai Mar. 30

Glenroe (s.) Shanghai Mar. 31

Achilles (s.) Shanghai Mar. 30

INTIMATIONS.

BANKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE NOW BREWING THEIR NEW STOCK OF SUMMER HATS Consisting of—“TEAR” FELT HATS. SOFT CRUSH FELT HATS. “KNOCK-ABOUT” HATS. LAWN TENNIS HATS.

ZEPHYR FELT HATS. NEW STRAW HATS.

CALCUTTA PITH SUN-HATS.

“FORCES WATSON” PATENT FELT HELMETS.

CHRISTY'S AND ELLWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT FELTS IN NEW SHAPES AND COLOURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, 11th May, 1884. [26]

W. BREWER has just received

John Bull to Max O'Reilly, Statesman's Year Book 1885.

Highways in China.

Shaman's Torpedoes with Sliding Pad for Dollar Notes.

“CROWN” Cigar Cases, Photo Albums, Cheek Heads, Ruled Account Books and Private Ledgers.

Mathematical Instruments, Colour Boxes, Artist's Brushes.

New Books and Shoes.

Mon's Kai Oxford Shoes.

Mon's Kai Oxford Shoes with Cloth tops.

Ladies' Blauched Indoor Shoes.

Ladies' Handmade Evening Shoes.

Black Satin Shoes Embroidered.

Men's Lawn Tennis Shoes plain soles. These the strongest and best Shoes for Concrete Courts.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

Next Door to HONGKONG HOTEL. [25]

K. E. LLY & W. A. L. S. H. S. NEW BOOKS AND NEW GOODS. Hunter's Bits of Old China: Field Exercises—New Edition, just Published. American Almanack, 1885. Blackie's Steam Practice and Engineering. Blackie's Steam Practice and Engineering. Blackie's Handbook of the English Language. Hock's Journey through Central Szechuan. Blue Book—State Papers relating to China. Charles George Gordon—A Sketch. Don't! Sato and Hayes Guide to Japan. 2nd Ed. The Canton Guide by Dr. Kerr—Maps and Plans. Wall Maps of the World, Asia, Europe, &c. Wall Maps of Cope's Golden Cloud and Special Cut.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,
AND
MANUFACTURED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED
PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication on British matters should be addressed "The Editor," and then on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until commanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1885.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday afternoon the annual Bill for securing to the French mail steamers the status of neutrals in war was read a second time. Some time ago it was stated that the English and French Governments were reconsidering, or were about to reconsider, the arrangement in pursuance of which this local Ordinance is passed. Every year, and it was hoped the necessity of this exceptional legislation would cease. What the result of this reconsideration was, or whether it ever took place at all or not, has not, so far as we are aware, transpired. No doubt the local Government is in possession of information on the point, and it would be interesting if, when the Council goes into Committee on the Bill, this information were made public. That the Government should accord to foreign mail steamers privileges which it does not accord to its own must strike every one as anomalous. Our readers have no doubt heard the tale of the skipper who, seeing a foreign ship catch a breeze while his own was lying becalmed, exclaimed that "it was just like God Almighty, always favouring them foreigners and never giving his own countrymen a chance." The policy attributed by the skipper to the deity often seems to be the one adopted by the Government. Quite lately strong representations had to be made at Swatow in consequence of the British Government through the Consul there imposing such exorbitant fees and stringent regulations that the passenger trade was being rapidly transferred to German steamers, which were much more liberally treated by their Government. Here in Hongkong, again, and it is the same in all other British ports, the French mail steamers are accorded privileges which are denied to British vessels, although the former are in fact merchant vessels, pure and simple, and, except on paper, possess the character of men-of-war no more than the P. and O. Company's steamers, the Austrian *Lloyd*, of any other mail lines. That "more practical difficulties have not arisen from the anomaly than has actually been the case is due simply to good fortune; at any moment the gravest complications might spring from it." At the meeting of the Council on Friday the Hon. P. Ryrie referred to the stoppage of a British mail steamer by French men-of-war, and intimated that thought the privileges accorded to the French steamers ought to be reciprocated by the French. But this is no part of the bond. The arrangement is altogether one-sided. To the British Government a French mail steamer is a man-of-war; to the French Government a British mail steamer is nothing more or less than a simple merchant vessel, which, when in blockade or the right of search is in operation, may be stopped and detained, and even condemned in prize court if the French authorities should be of opinion that the circumstances justified it. Let us suppose that the positions of England and France with regard to China were reversed, that England was at war and France at peace, and that the British fleet was engaged in exercising the right of search and stopping the trade in contraband of war. Would it be competent for a British gunboat to stop a French mail steamer? The local Ordinance of course only assures to these vessels the status of men-of-war while within the waters of the Colony, but under the agreement in pursuance of which the Ordinance is passed they have that same status, so far as Great Britain is concerned, all the world over, and would be entitled, we believe, to enter and to leave Shanghai under the supposition circumstances above set out, with the same impunity from search as would be accorded to a bond fide man-of-war. If they obtained from trade in contraband goods, it would only as a matter of courtesy, and possibly also of policy, to avoid the raising of delicate questions. We believe we are not rash in saying that some day real trouble will arise from this one-sided agreement if it be continued. Indeed, difficulties of a somewhat serious nature did actually arise in Australia some time ago with reference to the enforcement of Customs regulations on board French mail steamers. The great objection to the arrangements, however, is that it is completely unfair. Let the same facilities and privileges be accorded to the French steamers as are accorded to our own, but no more.

It is satisfactory to find that the Government is at length giving some attention to the state of the wharves. A commencement is to be made at Murray Wharf, on which

an expenditure of \$3,500 is recommended in order to replace a decayed portion of the structure and carry the wharf out into deep water, so that launches may be able to come alongside at ebb tide. It is at this wharf, as the Governor remarks in his minute, that strangers of distinction are accustomed to land. If their landing should unfortunately take place at a time when the tide is low their first impressions of the Colony cannot be exactly favourable. The moderate sum of \$3,500 will, therefore, be well spent in the improvement of the wharf in question. But if it is at Murray Wharf that strangers of distinction land, it is at Pedder's Wharf that the great bulk of the ordinary passenger traffic between the shore and the harbour concentrates, and we trust that this disgraceful structure will also receive speedy attention at the hands of the Government. The typhoon of last September strikingly illustrated how defective the wharf accommodation of the Colony really is. On that occasion Pedder's Wharf was damaged and could not be used for a day or two. The traffic had then to be carried at Pottenger Wharf, which proved miserably inadequate. The present wharf at the foot of Pedder street can hardly fail to be damaged in any way that may occur, so that throughout the whole of the typhoon season the Colony is liable to the same inconvenience as was experienced on the occasion referred to. But quite apart from contingencies of this kind, Pedder's Wharf is altogether inadequate for the accommodation of the traffic which passes across it. This fact has been officially recognised, for the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, in its report on the estimates for 1885, said—"The Committee unanimously consider that an estimate for a new pier at the foot of Pedder street should be included in the estimate of extraordinary works to be brought forward by the Surveyor-General." The decline in the revenue and the great amount of work the Surveyor-General's department has already in hand combine to retard the undertaking of additional works, but the necessity for a new wharf to replace the present rickety and inadequate structure is so pressing that we hope the Government will see its way to making some extraordinary effort for the accomplishment of this particular work. As we remarked on a previous occasion, the new wharf, whether built of wood, granite, or iron, should be fully twice the length of the present wharf, and should have a double flight of landing steps at the end and at each side. It should be possible for three or four steam launches to come alongside at the same time, and one flight of steps should be reserved for the use of house boats and sampans. We would also suggest that the fairway to the wharf should be kept clearer than it is at present. At this time of the year especially, when the cargo boats anchor about this part of the harbour, in greater numbers than they do at other times, a launch approaching the wharf has to thread its way through a perfect maze of boats, an operation which is not unattended with risk to both the launch and the boats, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the former.

As would be seen from the memorandum of Mr. Wodehouse published in Saturday's issue, the arrangements for the representation of Hongkong at the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition are making satisfactory progress. A general scheme has been arranged and worked out in detail, and all that is now necessary to ensure its success is the hearty co-operation of the community. This, we are sure, will be forthcoming. When, immediately upon the appearance in the *Gazette* of the Prince or Wales's memorandum placing the project before the various colonies, we urged that Hongkong should enter heartily into the scheme, there was some disposition to ridicule the notion that we had anything to show; the reverend joke about empty soda water bottles and cigar stamps being the only productions of the colony was again brought out; and cold water was liberally poured down the backs of those who suggested that Hongkong should take part in this great undertaking designed to show the resources of the empire. Gradually, however, public opinion veered round, people were surprised to think what a number of objects of interest there were to be found in the colony, and when the Governor appointed a strong commission and the principal business men of the colony were found willing to serve on it, the conversion of the doubters was complete and the soda water bottles and cigar stamps were again laid away to be distributed in their retirement no more, let us hope. That the exhibits from Hongkong should be very extensive is hardly to be expected, but they will certainly be interesting, and we shall be surprised if the colony does not attract considerable attention in the Exhibition. The advertisement cannot fail to be of value to the place and will, in all probability, lead to the opening up of new lines of trade in goods that have hitherto been but little known. The native residents will most likely be those who will derive the most direct advantage from the exhibition, for the great staples of commerce to which foreigners chiefly direct their attention are as well known as they can be. There are, however, many articles of minor importance in use amongst the Chinese which, when they become known in England, will probably command a ready sale. The establishment of trade in these articles of course increases business for the commission merchants, for shipping, and for insurance, and in one way or another the place will be of great value to the following paragraph, appeared in the same paper—"The telegram we published yesterday morning to the effect that a Protocol had been signed by M. Patenotre and Li Hung-chang, and which appeared in the *Tele-Pao* on Sunday, is firmly believed in the Colony that the first day of next will be more or less the 1st of March. We have since received letters from our Chinese Correspondents in Peking and Tientsin which support this view."

The Russian paper entitled the *Journal of the Ministry of Finance* has published an interesting article on the trade between Russia and China. The article commences with a general description of the internal condition, economic and commercial, of the Celestial Empire, and concludes with a comparison of the trade between Russia and China with that on both land and sea. Within the last five or six years the sea traffic has increased owing to the efforts of the patriotic fleet. In 1882 245,000 tons of tea were transported to Moscow by way of Odessa. The land trade passes for the most part through Khabarovsk. After describing the different treaties concluded between Russia and China within the last two years, the *Journal* states that, whereas in 1880 Russia had 50,000 tons of tea, in 1883 the amount had risen to 25,000 tons, and in 1883 it was not less than 91,000 tons. With regard to Russian imports into China, there has on the other hand, been a great falling off. In 1883 the exports amounted to 5 million roubles, while in 1881-3 they had fallen as low as 2 million. Trade with China presents great difficulties. The Chinese Foreign Office, however, has been anxious, with this object, to have one expedition into the Celestial Empire has been sanctioned, that had now concluded have been established, that the preliminary peace was signed, that is during the interregnum of the Ministry, he was deputed by the President to sign the document. M. Billot has now applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the matter has had to be referred to the Hongkong Court, he would vote for the abolition of the law of hypothec and the Decalog. "Certainly," was the reply, "I consider they are both a disgrace to the Statute book."

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The delivery of the French mail was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Brindisi*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Friday at 11 a.m.

We are informed by M. Billot, Butterfield & Swire that the O. S. C. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon, and is due here on the 21st instant.

General Jarman, who has been appointed to a brigade command in Tonkin, is a passenger from Toulon by the French transport *Artouste*, which passed through Singapore a few days ago.

The French Government transport *Shawrock* arrived at Saigon on the 7th instant from the *trans-p*ort *Moys*, with invalids from the Army and Navy in the Far East, and was to leave for Toulon after coaling.

The N. C. *Daily News* of the 11th instant says—"We learn, by a letter from the North, that the Chinese are much disturbed by the occupation of Port Hamilton, and have protested against it."

The French frigate *Taranto*, Captain Dupuis, bearing the flag of Admiral Bironier, arrived at Saigon yesterday from the port of the Far East. From here she will proceed to the Pescadores.

The rebels are still giving trouble in Cambodia. On the 15th about three o'clock in the morning, Phnom-pen was attacked by a band of four hundred, who were beaten off with a loss of more than twenty killed, while the loss on the French side was one killed and three slightly wounded.

On Saturday afternoon was a young gentleman of the streets who had been captured and brought to the French Consulate. He was a member of the crew of the *Transp*ort *Moys* which had been captured by a band of four hundred, who were beaten off with a loss of more than twenty killed, while the loss on the French side was one killed and three slightly wounded.

After the many reports which have reached us from Singapore of deaths from hydrocephalus from dog bites, it is unpleasant to hear that a China dog bit a Chinese girl about thirteen years old at Wanchai yesterday morning, and that the animal had every appearance of being mad. It was killed by a constable before doing further mischief, and the girl is now a patient in the Civil Hospital.

Geographic advice have been received (says the *China Express* of the 18th instant) of the opening of the new season's tea market at Kuan-ting. Eighty chongs were purchased at from three to three and a half times the first prices last year. The quality is not considered so good as that of the 1884 crop. The *Shang-pao* took 10,000 packages of tea from Kuklung to Hankow.

The *Strait Times* understands that the steamship *Glazeborn*, which arrived at Singapore on the 8th instant from Hongkong, under charter to the Imperial Government, took down about the same quantity of shot and shell as that taken by the *Champion* for use in the fortifications.

After discharging this, she was to load about 30,000 tons of coal purchased at Singapore on Government account from the Borneo Company, and 1,200 horse power.

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Geographic advice have been received (says the *China Express* of the 18th instant) of the opening of the new season's tea market at Kuan-ting. Eighty chongs were purchased at from three to three and a half times the first prices last year. The quality is not considered so good as that of the 1884 crop. The *Shang-pao* took 10,000 packages of tea from Kuklung to Hankow.

The *Strait Times* understands that the steamship *Glazeborn*, which arrived at Singapore on the 8th instant from Hongkong, under charter to the Imperial Government, took down about the same quantity of shot and shell as that taken by the *Champion* for use in the fortifications.

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A telegram in the Saigon papers states that the French mail was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Brindisi*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Friday at 11 a.m.

We are informed by M. Billot, Butterfield & Swire that the O. S. C. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon, and is due here on the 21st instant.

General Jarman, who has been appointed to a brigade command in Tonkin, is a passenger from Toulon by the French transport *Artouste*, which passed through Singapore a few days ago.

The French Government transport *Shawrock* arrived at Saigon on the 7th instant from the *transp*ort *Moys*, with invalids from the Army and Navy in the Far East, and was to leave for Toulon after coaling.

The

17th instant, a call of Tls. 250 Shanghai gross was made in respect of every share except fully paid-up shares of the company, payable to the agent, and the amount of Tls. 250,000,000 was made a call of Tls. 7 made on the 13th of November last; and the directors will proceed to forfeit shares in respect of which the call is not paid up, and the amount of which is not paid as above required.—By order of the directors.

Mr. Sivra seconded the motion, and after it had been fully explained to Chinese to the native shareholders present it was put to the meeting and carried.

The CHINESE AT THAT meeting then read a large number of Islets from the Major, ex-Chairman of the company, and Mr. G. Glavin, showing the condition and prospects of the company's operations upon their estates in Hongkong.

The meeting then separated.—N. C. Daily News.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Djedjat*, from Marseilles, 12th April, bringing the London mail of the 10th April, arrived here yesterday. The following telegrams are from Ceylon and Indian papers:

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—*Bombay*, 20th April.

Leave in India, except Ceylon, will be granted to officers ensuring their return in 72 hours.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23rd April.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article stating that General Lunstrum's action of the Pendjeh affair, 10th April, from the Afghan General Komarov's account. The article adds that polemics upon the subject are useless, if an understanding is desired by the two Governments, and hopes to see realized Lord Granville's wish for peace.

BOMBAY, 26th April.

The *Moscow Gazette* strongly urges a peaceful settlement of the Amur-Korea dispute.

Li Hsien-Tung, Wu and their allies.

All the officials, down to the Tsinian Heian were there accompanied by their interpreters, for in reality this was a Diplomatic Pace Day, to enable the opposing parties to meet, and if possible to bring up the subject that hangs heavily on their minds. It is said this was arranged by our rising diplomat, Mr. Detring, who was dressed for the occasion in a very best, was the son of the Legion of Honour, and his brother, and as the Master of Ceremonies he performed his task very satisfactorily, although some are uncharitable enough to think he overdid the thing but the Chinese visitors did not think so. At 1.40 p.m. the three Taois of Tsinian, the Salt Taois, Tsinian Taois and the Customs Taois arrived at the Race Course. At 2 p.m. the French Minister and his suite arrived, and the *Amur* and *Li* *Minister* followed up the *Mandarin*. At 2.25 Li Hsien-Tung, Wu and their allies.

The Chinese will leave to-day for Moscow, where an imperial manifesto will be issued.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to a question, said that General Lunstrum telegraphed that Mr. Condie Stephen has started for London with maps and details regarding Pendjeh.

BOMBAY, 27th April.

The correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphing from Tigris on the 19th, said that the "Tigris" and the General Komarov and General Alikhannoff were recalled after the recent fight at Pendjeh. The Russians express anxiety for the attack which was contrary to the Emperor's orders. The Russians are now rather drawing back. General Lunstrum's party were to some extent involved in the disease and lost 24 men, 87 miles and some distance.

The Persian members of the party suffered most. It is believed at Simla that the Russians have only twenty thousand troops east of the Caspian, four thousand of which are at Merv.

BOMBAY, 28th April.

All the arrangements have now been completed for the departure of the first and second army corps, which are now awaiting the orders of the Cabinet to advance.

The first corps consisted of 12,000 British troops, 16,000 native troops, 30,000 followers, 300 horses and 200 mule transports.

A month's supplies have been collected at Rihli and Killa Abdulla and three months' supplies at Quetta; also a week's supplies at various stages between Rihli and Killa Abdulla, if necessary.

BOMBAY, 27th April.

The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London stating that an arrangement has been made by which the Sultan occupies the Soudan, if necessary.

A Cairo telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that the Abyssinians after defeating the rebels have succeeded in relieving the Egyptian garrison at Galata.

BOMBAY, 28th April.

The troops left to-day for Bombay with invalids and coolies who have not landed here.

The Royal Marines embarked to-day for England.

The Suez-Karachi railway will be stopped at Oude.

SUAKIN, 29th April.

The garrison here will consist of the Berkshire and Surrey Regiments and the Indian Contingent.

LONDON, 30th April.

Lord Wobsey has started for Cairo for Suez.

LONDON, 30th April.

A deficit of £14,927,500 is proposed to be met by an increase of two shillings tax on spirits and one shilling on beer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes an increase of two pence in the Income Tax and of one shilling on the Sinking Fund.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE SILCHAR TEA DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY, 29th April.

A very heavy storm has passed over Silchar damaging the tea.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 16th May, 1885.

Malwa (New)..... 3540 per picul, allowance of 20 catties.

Malwa (Old)..... 3520 to 370 per picul, allowance of 3 to 33 catties.

Pata (New)..... 3624 to 665 per picul.

Pata (Old)..... 3534 to 560

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer..... 35/1.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 36/1.

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight..... 36/1.

Credit, at 4 months sight..... 36/1.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 37/1.

ON PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/4.

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 4/4.

ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand..... 80.

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 87/1.

ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer..... 9/1.

Bank, on demand..... 12/1.

ON SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight..... 72.

Private 30 days sight..... 13/1.

SHAHES.

Bank—Sales have been made at 147 per cent.

Ducks—Have changed hands at 60 per cent.

For the end of the month.

China Fins.—Small lots have changed hands at 37/1.

Quotations are—

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—4300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—564 per share.

North China Insurance—The 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 150 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—165 per share.

On The Insurance Company, Limited—The 148 per share.

Canard Insurance Company, Limited—91 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—347/1 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—37/1 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—37/1 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debenture)—nominal.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—82 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—140 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—30 per cent.

Peabody, Gould, & Co.'s Shares—100 per cent.

THE DUCHESS OF CANTERBURY.—BOMBAY, 20th April.

The Amur decorated General J. H. Gordon with the Legion of Honour, entrusting him with a cordial message to the Victor, expressing a belief that the result of his visit will be satisfactory.

All our ships have returned to Peabody, Gould, & Co.

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FRANCE AND EGYPT.—PARIS, 26th April.

The statement that an actual rupture of diplomatic relations between Egypt and France had taken place is premature.

The French Government have been instructed to leave Cairo to-morrow morning and will embark for Alexandria.

The French Government have offered to make an indemnity of £100,000,000 for the act of kidnapping the *Hopkirk* Egyptian.

The French Government threaten to refuse its ratification of the Egyptian Convention in consequence of the refusal of the Egyptian Government to grant to the French a sum equal to any other nationality.

London and China Express.

Speaking of silver coinage, Senator Fair of Nevada said to a Chicago reporter— "What the President thinks about it does not amount to much. It rests with Congress and Congress will not embark on the coinage without a trial. There is practically no such surplus of silver as represented.

Nearly the entire value of £40,000,000 being in the Treasury vaults is in silver.

This is a sum of £100,000,000.

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EXTRACT.

THE SNAKE DANCE OF THE MOQUIS OF ARIZONA.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona have this general name from living in towns (Spanish, *pueblo*, from Latin *populus*—"a town," or, often, on the top of a steep-cliffed mesa or table-rock, may be seen these picturesque, communal settlements, with their close rows of flat-roofed dwellings, walled with stone and mud, rising in terrace above terraces, reached by wooden ladders, the whole forming a fortification strong enough to resist a sudden attack of the Apaches or Navajos of the plains, whose ravaged in old times left the ancestors of the present Moqui, Zuni, and other Pueblo tribes to resort to their peculiar architecture. Though these people were brought more or less under Spanish rule from the sixteenth century, and still conform more or less to the Roman Catholic Church, the general ignorance and inaccessibility of their region saved them from being Europeanized to the civilization of the native culture, like the nations of Mexico, proper. In the Pueblos the archaic system of society, framed on a material system of economy, is still in full vigor, while the complex native religion seems almost as perfectly preserved as if the missionaries had never made their Moquis wear silver crosses to their necklaces and march in procession to church on Corpus Christi. Thus it has come to pass that, when the country has become United States territory, and the traveler bound for San Francisco passes under the mud walls of La-que, there is made accessible to anthropologists a remarkable phase of barbaric society among a mild and intelligent people, who, if their study can be followed, in the minutest detail. On his way to the Moqui towns, Captain Bourke paid a visit to the Pueblo of Santo Domingo. Here the Indians profess to be Catholics, but (as the curia of the present writer) they keep their old religion too. This comes out in the description of the festival "Captain Bourke's party were present at where the procession dance was performed by men with bodies painted pink and white, and wearing only the cotton skirt of their forefathers, while the women's headresses were thin wooden tables of Zuni maize, cut in the step-pattern which in Pueblo art conventionally represents the rain-clouds, for the coming of which to fertilize their arid country the ceremonies of Pueblo religion are one-unceasing prayer. The clowns had the same prominent position as in the Zufi dances sketched by Captain Bourke all but the old Mexican *maize* around their loins, and painted all over in black and white stripes, with tortoise shells rattling at their knees, and their hair tied in with corn-shucks, they pranced higher and higher among the dancers. The whole purpose of the dance has been so far changed that it has become a procession bearing offerings to the shrine of St. Dominic, but ever here the clowns are allowed their old diem, and the chaff the Saint himself quite familiar. A few days before, the young men had been out to the north, west, south, and east to collect snakes, and in one of the *setas* Captain Bourke found the whole catch stowed away in three great earthenware ollas. Next day the reptiles were to be seen thrown out in a writhing mass, while two very old men lying on the ground wore "herding" them: whenever a snake tried to wriggle away, they sat up, and with their eagle feather wands gently brushed it till it turned back to the heap. These snakes were of several kinds, but mostly rat snakes, and youths came down the ladder from time to time bringing others, up to 5 feet long, wriggling in their hands. The house-tops were crowded with women and naked children waiting for the procession. A noise of whirling and rattling, and there came forth from the arched old man sprawling water on the ground, another carrying a basket of the sacred meal, men and boys with rattle, and another old man bearing a ceremonial bow and whirling around his head a flat slip of wood fastened to a cord, in which we may recognize the "bull-roarer" known alike to the sacred rites of Australasia, and ancient Greece. Then came a party of dancers with their bodies painted green, black, and faces blackened down to the upper lip and pipe-clayed below, with hills of paint, red cotton, coquettish hanging behind, feathers clanking at their knees, and eagle feather wands in their hands. There was chanting, stamping, and a circuit made around the sacred rock, with the pantomimic dance of planting corn; after which the women and girls, in blankets of scarlet and white, carried around their baskets and seed-tray corn-meal. The dancers party filed off through the arched, but still half-matched arches, and the left-hand carrying snakes, some in their hands, some in their mouths or actually between their teeth, while the right-hand men, toward whom the snakes' heads were kept, snatched them with the feather-wands. Slowly the dancers tramped round the plaza, raising their knees to waist-height, the snakes writhing and squirming to get free till their heads dropped down on the ground at the east corner, and the squaws had smothered them in showers of the sacred meal. They were picked up, by men and boys and passed on to safe keeping in a receptacle lined with buffalo-skins in the sacred lodge. Again and again the dances came round with more snakes held in their teeth, even all above a hundred, and had carried round, when they were passed out again, placed within a circle of meal in front of the sacred rock, numbered in meal again, travel over by the chief priest, then caught up in handfuls by the dancers, who rushed with them to the eastern crest of the precipice and down the breakneck trails to the foot, where they released the reptiles to the far quarters of the globe. The idea of its being a mere trick may be set aside, as the snakes have not their fangs drawn, and indeed it is mentioned that the snakes, though they handle the creatures recklessly while stretched at length, call in the aid of the old men as soon as a battle-axe begins to cut ready to strike. It may be suspected, however, that the snakes have been made to bite cloths or such things before the dance, so as to reduce their poison and make them less dangerous. It is plain that the wands with the eagle feathers are highly effective in keeping the snakes back by fanning and tickling. We are not told exactly how they act, but the Moquis believe that the snakes dread their enemy, the eagle, whose mode of attack, they say, is to tap the serpent gently with one of his wings, and exasperate it into making a spring. When the snake has lunged out all its force and struck nothing but feathers, its strength is gone, and it lies uncoiled on the ground, where the eagle seizes it in his talons and flies off with it. There may be in this story a hint of the actual purpose of the feather-wand. The care and preparation of the dance belong to a secret order first established in the Grand Cabin of the Battalions, and the Moqui ancestors, migrating eastward brought it with them. At first all members of the order were of the Battalions, gone, but as time passed, that clan became numerous and mixed with the other clans. To keep the order from getting too big, no members were taken in unless belonging (that is, by descent through the mother) to the Battalions, *gods*, or *Ones*, when a member dies, or unless when a member dies his son is taken in; but a man would not come in merely by inheritance if he had not the proper qualities, and on the other hand a man of brave heart and good character

would be likely to be admitted, although neither his mother nor his father was a Battalions. From the Moqui villages the order spread to other villages, but the headquarters remained among the Moquis. If a man was bold and courageous, and had a stout heart, and led such a life as the order told him, and obeyed its orders, he could carry snakes in his mouth and they couldn't hurt him, but if he did not conform his conduct to such requirements, a bite from one of the snakes would be fatal to him as to anyone else." Here we seem to see the main point of the whole rite—that the snake-dance is primarily a ceremony of the Snake-club, to which the living snakes are considered to stand in the relation of patrons or kinsfolk. —EDWARD B. TAYLOR, in *Nature*.

INTIMATIONS.

HAIPHONG.—CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL COMMISSION AGENT AND CARGO CONSIGNOR FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT.

Will undertake Commissions for Firms in the Far East and receive Sample Consignments of Goods.

Communications in English and French.

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T. ALGAR AND COMPANY. HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. RENTS COLLECTED. BROWN, JONES & CO. UNDERTAKERS, ETC. MOULIN AND STATIONERY, &c. MONUMENTS ERECTED. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNANT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COESE & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [20]

JAPAN GAZETTE, YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in Hongkong and SOUTH CHINA for the Japan Gazette—Japan Gazette Summary—and "Hong List" Orders for Subscription and Advertising will be received at this Office.

Hongkong, 23rd May 1877.

£1 TO £4 per day to be made by persons of either sex, in their own localities, at work for us. New business, A meet with women, and a man can do the work, but not required. We will start on Friday, 21st, mailed from the United States.

THE CECILIAN HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY.

CEYLON HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY.

THIS Volume, which forms a valuable Re-

pository of Information regarding Ceylon

and a General Handbook thereto, is widely cir-

culated in the Island but throughout

the British Empire.

It includes a complete list of all the Coffee,

Coconut, Cinnamon, Tea, Sugar, and Cinchona

Plantations in the Island, with their particulars.

It contains a valuable body of Statistics, and much

useful General Information. It is indispensable to all intelligent residents, or parties interested in the Colony.

Price of this VOLUME: 8 Ropas. Ceylon—a big book £1.14—

Four Dollars will cover cost and postage to London and Hongkong.

Scale of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jirikisha, and Boat Hire.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hongkong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly come into operation and tables of COURT FEES, never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CECILIAN and DIRECTORY.

It is to be hoped that the Appendix are too many to enumerate in this Advertisement, but include

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